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Borough of Scarborough

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1947.

BY

J. STOKOE

M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

including

Annual Report
of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

SCARBOROUGH

G. R. MARSHALL & SON (1946) 14 St. Nicholas Street

**BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	....	....	}	J. STOKOE, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Divisional School Medical Officer	....	....
Medical Superintendent Infectious Diseases Sanatorium.	....	....
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	....	....	}	ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer	....	....
Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist		Miss M. I. EALING, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G

Chief Sanitary Inspector	R. H. STEPHENSON, M.R.San. I., M.S.I.A., Cert.M.I.
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Sanitary Inspectors' Assistant	C. ANTHONY.

Matron—Infectious Diseases Sanatorium	Miss M. E. EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent Medical Baths	....	....	....	T. W. WILD, M.C.S.P.

Health Visitors	Miss I. BEEFORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. HAGUE, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss A. KIND, S.R.N., S.C.M.
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Chief Clerk	WILLIAM C. TOFT.
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SCARBOROUGH.

October, 1948

Mr. Mayor, Alderman and Councilors,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947.

According to the Registrar-General's estimated figures, the population of the Borough increased during the year from 41,280 to 43,000. The Live Births registered numbered 828, as compared with 733 in 1946, an increase in the Birth Rate from 17.75 to 19.3. The Death Rate shows little variation from 15.7 in 1946 to 15.6 for 1947.

The annual number of deaths in infants under one year of age has shown a steady downward trend during the last several years, but in 1947 there was an abrupt rise in the Infant Mortality Rate from 31.4 per thousand Live Births in 1946, to 44.68 in 1947; similarly the neo-natal mortality rate rose to 25.36 in 1947 as compared with 21.8 in 1946. Once again congenital defects and prematurity were amongst the chief causes of deaths in infants. This subject is dealt with more fully under the appropriate section of the report. The Still-Birth rate was 30.5 per 1000 total births in 1947 as compared with 20.05 in 1946.

The nation wide epidemic of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) affected Scarborough to a less extent than many other towns in the Country, for only 6 residents were confidently diagnosed as suffering from this disease. However, owing to the difficulty in making a firm diagnosis in the milder non-paralytic type, it may well be that more cases occurred here. A more detailed description of our experiences locally, of the 1947 epidemic, appears in the body of the report.

Authority has been received from the Ministry of Health to appoint another Sanitary Inspector to assist in the work of supervising and advising upon the hygiene of catering and other food-handling establishments, but the difficulty in finding accommodation prevented an appointment being made during 1947. At the end of the year plans were being prepared, in collaboration with the Central Council for Health Education, to hold a series of lectures early in 1948 in Scarborough, for the benefit of those associated with the handling of food stuffs.

It is with a feeling of encouragement that I have to report that no case of diphtheria was notified in Scarborough for the third successive year, and, in this connection, would pay tribute to Scarborough parents, for their support of the Borough Council's Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.

Changes in the administration of Public Health Services are due to take place in 1948 as the result of the National Health Service Act, 1946, coming into operation on July 5th. For this area the County Council of the North Riding of Yorkshire, being the Local Health Authority, have submitted to the Minister of Health, proposals which include the establishment of a District Sub-Committee, whose duty will be to conduct the day-to-day administration of the personal health services transferrable to the County Council under Part III of the Act. This Sub-Committee is to be comprised of representatives of the County Council, and representatives of the component district councils (Scarborough Borough Council, Scalby Urban District Council and Scarborough Rural District Council) supported by a number of non-councillor members whose residential qualifications or interests locally commend their election. The professional and clerical responsibilities delegated to the Sub-Committee will be carried out by the existing staff of Scarborough Public Health Department, who in consequence will become, some whole-time, others part-time, officers of the County Council.

Under Part II of the Act (Hospital and Specialist Services) the responsibilities of the Borough Council of Scarborough in connection with their Isolation Sanatorium and the Maternity Wing of Scarborough Hospital, will be transferred to Leeds Regional Hospital Board. For the time being however, the Borough Council will act as agents of the Regional Hospital Board so far as concerns these duties.

The changes envisaged in Part III of the Act are largely administrative, consequently the public is unlikely to notice much change at first in the services available to them, except of course where a charge is made at present for certain services, no charge will be made in the future. The proposals include the setting up of another Maternity and Child Welfare clinic near the Scarborough-Scalby boundary, and others will be considered as and when the occasion arises.

It should perhaps be pointed out that the provisions of the National Health Service Act affecting local authorities, apply only to certain public health services, consequently the smaller authorities will retain their identities as local Sanitary Authorities, continuing to be responsible for carrying out statutory duties concerning Epidemiology, Environmental Hygiene, Housing, the compilation of data for the preparation of Vital Statistics, Food and Drugs inspection, and so on.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Governors and Staff of the Scarborough Hospital, The Scarborough and District Nursing Association, The County Maternity Home, Council of Social Services and The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for their continued whole-hearted co-operation ; and to the members of my staff for their support coupled with the keenness with which they dealt with their duties during the year, especially to Mr. R. H. Stephenson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible for preparing Parts "E" and "F" of this Report, and to Mr. W. C. Toft, my Chief Clerk, for his ready assistance and dependability.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. STOKOE,
Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

There were no alterations in the Borough Boundaries during the year under review. The following is a summary of the statistics and social conditions :—

	1947
Population (mid-year 1947)	43000
Marriages during 1947	481
Marriage rate, per 1,000 population	11.2
Marriage rate England and Wales	18.5
Birth rate per 1,000 population	19.3
Death Rate per 1,000 population	15.6
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	44.68
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	25.36
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	30.5
Number of inhabited houses including flats (December, 1947)	12848
Rateable value 1947	£490791
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1898
Number of new houses built 1947	255
Hours of bright sunshine	1467.3
(On June 12th, 14 hours bright sunshine were recorded).	
Total rainfall	19.78 ins.
Prevailing wind	West
Unemployment—	
	Male Female
Maximum number on the unemployment register....	710 89

(A) VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1947 is 43,000, an increase of 1720 over the 1946 figure, and 1200 greater than that estimated at the last Census in 1931.

BIRTHS.

The total of 1144 births occurring in the Borough in 1947 created another high record for Scarborough, beating the previous highest, recorded in 1946, by 104 ; of the 1144 births 854 related to Borough residents.

TOTAL BIRTHS	Live		Still		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	410	358	11	12	791
Illegitimate	26	34	2	1	63
	436	392	13	13	854
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	....	....	....	....	19.3
Birth Rate per 1,000 England and Wales	....	....	....	....	20.5

DEATHS.

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths from all causes	298	373	671
The Death Rate corrected for Inward and Outward transfers	....	....	15.6
The Death Rate for England and Wales	....	....	12.0

The Table which follows classifies the causes of death by sexes and shows that rather more than half the deaths were due to diseases of the Cardio-Vascular system. Cancer accounted for just under 15% of total deaths, slightly less than in 1946 ; and 17 people died of Tuberculosis, one less than last year. The ordinary infectious diseases were responsible for 2 deaths—one a case of Scarlet Fever in an elderly person and one an infant from Whooping Cough. No death occurred among residents from conditions associated with childbirth.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	7	7
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1
Syphilitic diseases	2	2
Influenza	—	1
Measles	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	2	—
Acute influenzal encephalitis	1	—
Cancer of mouth and oesophagus (M.) Uterus (F.)	3	3
Cancer of the stomach and duodenum	13	12
Cancer of the breast	—	9
Cancer of all other sites	29	30
Diabetes	2	1
Intracranial vascular lesions	26	50
Heart Diseases	108	159
Other diseases of circulatory system	11	7
Bronchitis	17	11
Pneumonia	13	12
Other respiratory diseases	3	1
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	5	3
Diarrhoea under two years	5	2
Appendicitis	—	—
Other digestive diseases	4	7
Nephritis	2	14
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	—
Premature birth	5	3
Congenital malformation ; birth injuries ; or infantile diseases	7	6
Suicide	1	2
Road Traffic accidents	2	2
Other violent causes	7	8
All other causes	20	19
	298	373

INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year on 38 deaths, including 7 deaths of visitors. Ages and causes of death were as follows :—

<u>Age at death</u>		<u>Causes of death</u>	
Under 1 year	1	Accident	26
1 to 4 years	2	Suicide	4
5 to 14 years	—	Diseases of heart and circulation	1
15 to 24 years	3	Cerebral heamorrhage	1
25 to 64 years	17	Other causes	6
65 years and over	16		

Thirty-one deaths were certified by the Coroner after post-morten examination without inquest.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During 1947 thirty-seven Scarborough infants died before reaching the age of one year, producing a higher Infantile Mortality Rate than in the previous year. Deaths of infants under one month (Neonatal deaths) amounted to 21 compared with 17 in 1946. Prematurity (8) and Congenital Defects (8) accounting for 16 of the 21 neonatal deaths, were among the main causes in 1947 as was the case last year, when the corresponding figures were 9 and 6 respectively ; however, in 1947 Respiratory Diseases (7) and Infantile Diarrhoea (6) caused 13 infant deaths compared with 4 in 1946. The extent of present day knowledge does not indicate specific measures which can be adopted to reduce the incidence of congenital defects as a cause of deaths in infants, and despite efforts to prevent it, pre-maturity continues to occur. The possibility of affording more adequate facilities for the care of premature infants in their own homes is being explored, and it may be that a scheme which includes the provision of a “ Mobile Squad ” staffed by specially experienced nurses provided with suitable equipment, will commend itself to the appropriate Authority.

The impressions of Miss Ealing, the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, which not only underline the demand for more maternity beds in Scarborough, but emphasise the need to provide special hospital accomodation for newly-born premature babies, are quoted below :—

“ Owing to the smallness of the Maternity Unit, its useful work is strictly limited.

While all emergencies are accepted for treatment, the booking of normal cases is of necessity extremely restricted.

“ An increased number of lying-in-beds is badly needed, and even more urgent is the need for special accommodation for women requiring in-patient treatment in the ante-natal period. These cases are at present treated in the lying-in Ward—a most undesirable situation,

“ Provision of a specially equipped Nursery for the nursing of premature infants is another greatly needed facility. The nursing of these tiny babies in a General Nursery, as at present, is most unsatisfactory—increasing their risk from infection and from the inability to keep them in a constant temperature and humidity—both of which are recognised factors in increasing the neo-natal death rate of premature children.”

It will be noted that the increase in the number of infant deaths in 1947 was largely due to 9 more babies dying from Respiratory and Gastro-intestinal diseases than in 1946.

The Table which follows lists the causes of deaths in infants under one year of age.

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Under one month</i>	<i>One month to one year</i>
Prematurity	8	8	—
Congenital Defects	9	8	1
Respiratory Diseases	7	—	7
Gastro-enteritis	6	2	4
Convulsions	2	1	1
Marasmus	2	—	2
Asphyxia	1	1	—
Maternal Toxaemia	1	1	—
Pink Disease	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	37	21	16
	—	—	—

Follow-up questionnaires completed by Health Visitors after each notification of an infant death numbered 36 reports from which it was not possible to discover any common factor which may have influenced the infantile mortality rate. For instance, 29 mothers (relating to 31 infant deaths since two sets of twins are included) claimed to have obtained ante-natal supervision ; of the 9 deaths from prematurity, 4 occurred in twin pregnancies, one was an infant delivered by Caesarian Section and another occurred after the mother had undergone a severe emotional experience. Among the 13 deaths caused by Respiratory and Gastro-intestinal Diseases, in only 5 instances were the housing conditions considered to be frankly unsatisfactory ; on the other hand, in some of these cases the practical application of mothercraft was reported as leaving something to be desired.

In an attempt to encourage interest in mothercraft, several films were shown at Roscoe Street Clinic during the year by arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education

STILL BIRTHS.

Twenty-six still births were recorded in 1947, nine more than in 1946 ; the Still-birth Rate is therefore 30·05 per 1,000 total births,

MATERNAL DEATHS.

No death associated with child-birth occurred among residents during the year under consideration.

(B) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

The demand for maternity accommodation again became acute in the earlier part of the year, but after further approaches to the Ministry of Health we were advised that the time was not yet appropriate to proceed with previous proposals for the extension of the Maternity Wing of Scarborough Hospital. In order to relieve the congestion in the Maternity Wing, which was bound to occur from time to time, your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved the recommendation that, as the occasion demanded, certain private Nursing Homes should be used as overflows, by transferring to them a number of women at the end of the first week of their “ lying-in ” period. In this way more beds were released at the Maternity Wing at those times when they were most urgently required. So persistent was the demand for beds that it was necessary to adopt a system of priorities by which emergency cases, and patients recommended institutional care on medical grounds, were admitted without question to beds kept in reserve for the purpose ; the remaining beds were allocated to women whose home circumstances were unsuitable for domiciliary midwifery, preference being given to applicants who were expecting their first babies.

All patients availing themselves of this service were required to re-imburse the Corporation according to the approved Scale of Assessment.

Admissions to Maternity beds under the Corporation's Scheme numbered 358 compared with 346 in 1946 :—

Maternity Wing, Scarborough Hospital	285
County Maternity Home	47
Dybdale Nursing Home	26

The number of admissions to the Maternity Wing, which included 60 "out of Borough" residents, was 19 greater than in 1946, and an increase of 45 over the 1945 total. Out of 261 deliveries, 16 babies were stillborn, 11 infants died shortly after birth, and one mother, a visitor, died of causes associated with childbirth.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

As in former years domiciliary midwifery was conducted by the Scarborough and District Nursing Association, by arrangement with the Borough Council. Under the Corporation's Scheme, during 1947 the Association's nurses attended 249 cases as midwives and 48 as maternity nurses, while in 1946 the numbers were 228 and 39 respectively.

Midwives of the Association continued to assist at the Ante-natal Clinics held at Roscoe Street Clinic.

Medical-Aid applications increased from 72 in 1946 to 96 in 1947, and 92 maternity outfits, ten fewer than last year, available at cost price on application, were distributed through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES.

Dr. Elizabeth R. Cameron conducted routine ante-natal sessions twice weekly at Roscoe Street Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, and Miss Ealing continued to hold the Specialist's weekly Ante-natal and Gynaecological clinics.

The Gynaecological Service whereby patients are admitted on the recommendation of Miss Ealing for surgical treatment to the two beds reserved at Stamford House Nursing Home, continued as in previous years.

The following Table summarises the work of these services :—

No. of women who attended—Ante-natal Sessions	706 (657)
„ „ „ „ „ Post-natal „	84 (85)
„ „ „ „ „ Gynaecological „	130 (180)
„ „ „ „ „ admitted for Gynaecological operations	32 (38)

For the purpose of comparison the corresponding numbers in 1946 appear in brackets.

CHILD WELFARE.

During the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was transferred from Crescent House to Roscoe Rooms, Roscoe Street. The latter premises, at one time a School, were readily adaptable to the purpose and are more conveniently situated.

Sessions were held according to the following list :—

Child Welfare	Monday and Thursday afternoons
Ante-natal	Tuesday and Friday afternoons
Specialists Ante-natal and Gynaecological	Wednesday afternoons
Toddlers	Thursday mornings
Diphtheria Immunisation	Tuesday mornings
Mothers Welfare	First two Saturdays each month.

A weekly Child Welfare Session was held on Wednesday afternoons at the Seamer Road Clinic.

TODDLERS' CLINIC.

A separate weekly session for Toddlers (2—5 years) was introduced during the year :—

Number of sessions	41
Number of first attendances	132
Total attendances	254

The expansion of the Barrowcliffe Housing Estate and the growth of the Newby area having brought about the virtual fusion of Scalby with Scarborough, raises the question of the need to establish a branch clinic here. When suitable premises have been obtained, it is proposed to hold sessions (probably Child Welfare and Ante-natal at first) in this neighbourhood.

The total number of children who attended clinics during 1947 was :—

Under one year	466 (432)
Over one year	635 (573)

Hospital and Specialist Services were provided by Scarborough Hospital as in previous years.

The Council of Social Services' Orthopaedic Clinic was available as formerly, and during the year 51 pre-school children made 109 attendances. Through this agency 2 Scarborough children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital for institutional treatment, the cost of their maintenance being borne by the Borough Council who were reimbursed appropriate proportions of the charges by the parents.

DISTRIBUTION OF BABY FOODS, ETC.

Dried Milk Foods and other preparations were distributed through the Clinics as follows :—

	Number of Patients	Dried Milk Foods.	Other Foods and Medicaments.
Free	153	242	46
Cost Price	3582	5373	1534
Total	3735	5615	1580

HEALTH VISITORS.

Three whole-time Health Visitors were employed by the Borough Council during 1947.

In addition to their work at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, the Health Visitors made the following visits to the homes of parents or children, *viz* :—

Newly-born babies	....	1058
Infant Life Protection	....	442
Expectant Mothers	....	322
Infectious Diseases	....	1106
Other purposes	....	6509
Total visits	....	9437

The above figures include home visits to :—

Children under 1 year	....	3286
Children between 1—5 years	....	4281

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare continued to provide hostel accommodation for unmarried mothers at St. Margaret's Home. During the year 41 mothers or expectant mothers and 30 babies were admitted in addition to 9 mothers and 5 babies remaining in the Home at January 1st, 1947. Accommodation was obtained for 15 mothers in Scarborough Hospital, and 8 in the County Maternity Home.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Health Visitors as Child Life Protection Visitors had under their supervision 37 children living in Scarborough. Of these 12 were in the care of a Voluntary Home not exempt from inspection, while 25 were boarded-out with foster parents.

The Borough Council decided to increase the amount payable to Foster-parents for child maintenance from 17/6 to 25/- weekly.

FAMILY LIMITATION CLINIC.

At the Mothers Welfare Clinic held at Roscoe Street Rooms, 22 women attended during the year.

(G) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles was the most frequently notified infectious disease during 1947, the majority of cases occurring in the first part of the year; a small proportion was admitted to the Isolation Sanatorium. Other conditions were not unduly prevalent. The source of infection of the 3 cases of Paratyphoid Fever was not discovered, nor did we succeed in tracking down the source in the single case of enteric fever. Infantile paralysis, the subject of the special report below, demanded a great deal of attention by your Health Department.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

The 1947 epidemic of poliomyelitis is described as the most serious experience of this disease that has occurred in the British Isles, the corrected number of notifications reaching 7,500 cases. There is no evidence that the organism causing the disease is spread by any special manner known, nor has it been shown that the usual precautionary measures have influenced the spread of the disease. Research workers are satisfied that the virus is present in the secretions of the nose and throat, and have reported its presence in the

dejecta of some patients. It seemed therefore that preventive measures might with advantage be directed towards limiting the spread of infection through crowded ill-ventilated places, by transmission by insects (e.g., flies) and possibly via swimming pool water. Working on these lines, the ozone content of the water at North Bay Swimming Pool and the free chlorine content of the South Bay Pool were increased, through the co-operation of the Borough Engineer; while, by arrangement with the Entertainments Manager, Dressing Rooms were closed for short periods each day to enable ventilation and thorough cleaning to be carried out. The Sanitary Inspectors were called upon from time to time to deal with fly nuisances, and pamphlets prepared by the Central Council for Health Education, were made available to the public by distributing supplies at the Public Library, Food Office, Rating Office and at various waiting rooms in the town. Films illustrating the important clinic features of infantile paralysis were shown by arrangement with the Central Office of Information, and were very well attended by members of the medical and nursing professions. All local medical practitioners were informed whenever a case occurred in Scarborough. As a routine measure all known contacts were visited by a Health Visitor or a School Nurse, whether the association with a patient had occurred in Scarborough or elsewhere; and, where it was found that contacts had proceeded to other districts following a visit to Scarborough, their Medical Officers of Health were informed. Because it was suspected that immediately following operations on the throat, patients were more liable to develop Infantile Paralysis during epidemic times, it was arranged with the Specialist concerned, that operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids would be postponed until later in the year. With the co-operation of the Governors of the Scarborough Hospital, their Both Respirator (artificial lung) was transferred to the Isolation Sanatorium for the time being. Two deaths occurred among the Scarborough cases.

The Tables which follow summarise the work carried out by your Public Health Department in connection with the outbreak during the period mid-July to the end of October.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIO-MYELITIS.

Admitted to Hospital.

				Scarborough Residents	Visitors, or out of Borough Residents.
No. of confirmed cases	....	....	....	5	8
No. of unconfirmed cases	....	....	....	2	3
				—	—
Total Admissions	....	....	....	7	11
				—	—
No. of Deaths	....	....	....	2	2
				—	—

Treated at Home.

No. of confirmed cases	....	....	....	1	1
No. of unconfirmed cases	....	....	....	8	3
				—	—
Total	....	....	....	9	4
				—	—

Follow-up Visits by Health Visitors.

Contacts of Scarborough patients	....	....	....	....	675
Contacts of Visitors to Scarborough, who on returning home developed A.P.M.	....	....	....	....	242
Persons coming to Scarborough who had been in contact with cases elsewhere	....	....	....	....	35
					—
Total number of visits	....	....	....	....	952
					—

Reports to Outside Medical Officers of Health.

Number of Reports to outside M.O's.H. in respect of Visitors to Scarborough known to have been in contact with confirmed cases	....	....	....	....	....	35
						—

Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year were :—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	35
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	57
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	—
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	178
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	10
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	3
Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis)	....	....	....	....	....	6
Enteric Fever	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	1

Admissions to the Infectious Diseases Sanatorium at Newby are recorded in the following table. Many of these cases were admitted from outside the Borough area by arrangement with the respective Local Authorities.

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Rubella (German Measles)	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Para-Typhoid	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Chicken Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Scabies and Impetigo	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Diphtheria (admitted from outside Borough)	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Polio-myelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Enteric Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Staphylococcal Infection	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
<i>For investigation :—</i>							
? Cerebro-Spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
? Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
? Polio-myelitis	....	....	.....	....	....	....	5
? Para-Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total							106

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The weekly Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at the Roscoe Street Clinic were again well attended. During 1947, a total of 439 children completed treatment.

Records of children immunised privately by their family doctors are not available but it is estimated that 74.1% of children up to school leaving age have been protected.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL BATHS.

The Superintendent of the Medical Baths has prepared the following report for the year 1947.

STAFF :

Superintendent
Three Physiotherapists
Two Bath Attendants.
Two Trainees.
One Chiropodist (Part-time)
Receptionist
Porter
Boilerman

TURKISH BATHS.

Were very well patronised at ladies sessions ; in fact a system of appointments has of necessity been introduced. Attendances on the male side were better than in previous years, but are still less than 50% of the figures shewn for female attendances.

PHYSIOTHERAPY.

The number of patients treated by physical means on the recommendations of medical practitioners has shewn a marked increase during the last few years.

The bulk of treatments given have been administered for the various manifestations of the Rheumatic group of diseases, though patients were also treated for diverse conditions such as recent injuries, skin conditions, nerve lesions, etc.

Two special Artificial Sunlight Clinics were established, one for infants under five years of age, recommended by the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre ; the other for employees of local firms, as a prophylactic against seasonal infections of the upper respiratory tract.

HYDROTHERAPY.

There was a steady demand for medicated baths ; seaweed and brine being particularly favoured by visitors.

The Vichy and Aix Douches were rarely used . This particular form of treatment was greatly esteemed in the 1930's but has now fallen into disfavour ; it is a matter for conjecture whether the pendulum may swing back in the near future.

SUMMARY.

The Medical Baths Establishment continues to supply a demand by visitors and residents for skilled physical treatment, and is afforded an encouraging measure of support by the medical profession.

It might be noted that from reports received, it appears that similar establishments are envisaged in most of the cities and larger towns of the country under the forthcoming National Health Service.

It is also the intention of the afore-mentioned service to take over the management of the larger Spa Establishments, but no information is available as to any such intention so far as the Medical Baths here are concerned.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS GIVEN AND FEES RECEIVED.

TURKISH BATHS.							
Ladies	....	....	....	....	....	2241	
Men	....	....	....	....	....	1153	
						<hr/>	
						3394	£566 14s. 0d.
MEDICATED BATHS.							
Vichy and Aix Douches	....	....	....	....	....	7	
Brine	....	....	....	....	....	205	
Seaweed	....	....	....	....	....	147	
Pine	....	....	....	....	....	93	
Aerated	....	....	....	....	....	83	
Foam	....	....	....	....	....	147	
Plain	....	....	....	....	....	964	
Wax	....	....	....	....	....	73	
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	4	
						<hr/>	
						1723	£215 7s. 6d.
PHYSIOTHERAPY.							
Electro Medical and Massage Treatments						9409	
Clinic U.V.R. for Infants	....	....	....	....	....	580	
Clinic U.V.R. for employees	....	....	....	....	....	1330	
						<hr/>	
						11319	£2065 6s. 3d.
CHIROPODY	....	....	....	....	....	315	£78 12s. 0d.
REFRESHMENTS	....	....	....	....	....		£231 18s. 0d.
						<hr/>	
						Gross Totals	£3157 17s 9d.
						16751	<hr/>

The totals for previous years are as follows :—

Year	Total Number of Patients	Income
1946	14975	£2862
1945	9341	£1937

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The service continued under the administrative control of the Police. The following summary of the work done was submitted by the Superintendent of Police.

Total number of removals by 3 Police Ambulances	....	1401
Number of removals necessitated by accidents within the Borough	....	122
Number of removals necessitated by accidents outside the Borough	....	7
Number of removals necessitated by street illnesses	....	85
Number of private removals within the Borough	....	1090
Number of private removals outside the Borough	....	97
		<hr/>
		1401
		<hr/>

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

No change in this service took place in 1947.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases continued under the administrative control of the North Riding County Council, whose Medical Officers conducted Clinics at Scarborough Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This is another County Council service whose local dispensary, under the direction of the County Tuberculosis Officer, is held at Scarborough Hospital.

An After-Care Committee through the agency of the Scarborough Council of Social Service, operates in this Area ; the Chairman of the Borough Public Health Committee and the Borough Medical Officer of Health represent the Borough Council on this Committee. During the year 42 Scarborough residents were notified as suffering from Tuberculosis.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Borough and Water Engineer has kindly supplied much of the information from which the following account is prepared :—

The water supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity, except that the demand during the holiday season necessitated 24 hour pumping for three months. A scheme has been submitted to the Minister of Health for additional pumping main and filters at Irton Waterworks. There is ample water available at the source.

Bacteriological samples of raw water are tested at approximately monthly intervals. Treated water is tested four times each week. Chemical analyses are made quarterly. All samples have been quite satisfactory. The Scarborough water does not show plumbosolvent properties. Water distributed from Irton is coagulated, filtered and chlorinated, that from Cayton is chlorinated.

Number of Dwelling Houses supplied from Public

Water mains 12942

Number of Premises supplied from stand pipes :

(a) in the Borough (serving 73 homes) 27

(b) out of the Borough (serving 53 cottages) 20

Bacteriological Analyses received during 1947 are summarised below :—

IRTON.

	No. of Examina- tions (1)	No. of colonies on agar in 3 days at 22c. (2)	No. of colonies on agar in 2 days at 37c. (3)	No. of coliform organisms in 100 c.c. (4)	Presence of bacillus welchii in 250 c.c. (5)
Unfiltered water	6	1—69	1—60	1—35	Absent
Filtered water	6	1—24	1—18	1—11	Absent

CAYTON BAY.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6	1—23	1—18	0—1	Absent

SWIMMING POOLS.

Treatment of swimming pool water at the North and South Bay Pools was carried out by the means mentioned in last year's report. Results of bacteriological examinations were in general satisfactory :—

	No. of samples.	Coliform Organisms present.
North Bay	26	5 times
South Bay	23	6 times

HOUSING.

During the year 255 houses were completed within the Borough, of these 222 comprising 50 temporary and 172 permanent, were Corporation houses and 33 were built by private enterprise.

In their efforts to allocate available houses to the most deserving cases the Borough Council make use of a "points" award system. As a supplement to this the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to recommend applications for priority re-housing where justifiable medical grounds exist. Such applications obviously must be supported by recommendations by the family doctors. Families living in unsuitable surroundings in which a member is suffering from tuberculosis receive high priority by the appropriate committee, and cases in which severe mental stress is shown, are also given sympathetic consideration.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act, 1936 or Housing Act, 1936)	1576
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1791
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936	32
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	32
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	180

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	103
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	128
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	113
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C.—Proceedings under Section 11, and Section 13, of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV, OVERCROWDING.

A. (1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	227
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	310
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	1212
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	53
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year....	70
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	280

(E) ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report detailing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1947.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Complaints investigated	1248
Inspections of houses and premises (general)	2400
Re-inspections and re-visits of houses and premises (general)	971
Inspections made under Housing Act, 1936	29
" " under Factories and Workshops Act, 1937	310
" " of workplaces	713
" " of bakehouses	194
" " of offensive trade premises	47
" " under Food and Drugs Act, 1938	224
" " of ice cream premises	337
" " under Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	4623
" " under Rent Restriction Act (application for certificates)	2
" " of shipping	301
" " of slaughterhouses	660
" " under Public Health (Meat Regulations) (1924)	182
" " of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	313
" " of common lodging houses	67
" " of tents, vans and sheds	33
" " of restaurant kitchens	188
Drains rested	120
Inspections of market and fish piers	144
Visits <i>re</i> enquiries into infectious cases	45
Smoke observations	36

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	440
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	1
Statutory notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	135
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	—
" " (Milk and Dairies Order, 1926)	6
" " (Factories Act, 1938)	2
" " (Food and Drugs Act, 1938)	—
" " (Shops Act, 1934)	3

SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED OUT AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drains unstopped and repaired, etc.	44
Water closets repaired, lighted and ventilated	18
Slopstones repaired or renewed	9
Houses and scullery roofs repaired	26
Skylights repaired or renewed	6
Bakehouse cleansed, etc.	1
Wash coppers repaired or renewed	5
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired	35
Damp walls treated with damp resisting material	8
External walls repointed, rendered or repaired	12
House floors repaired	12
Doors and door jambs repaired	7
Windows and other woodwork repaired	10
Walls and ceilings plastered and attic ceilings underdrawn	25
Yards and passages re-paved or asphalted	22
Rat infested premises dealt with	3
Yards and passages cleansed	32
Cooking ranges repaired	6
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance abated	1
Accumulations removed	16
Dirty dwelling houses cleansed	3
Overcrowding abated	3
Want of sub-floor ventilation	2
Dairies cleansed	2
Sashcords repaired	2
Smoke nuisances abated	14

There were twenty-eight notices outstanding on the books at the end of the year. In the majority of instances, the work was either in hand or the orders had been given for the work to be done.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There was one registered common lodging house. The number of beds occupied was as follows :—

Men	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4916
Women	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

The general conditions of cleanliness and management have been good.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were three offensive trade businesses established enumerated as follows :—

Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tripe boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
									—
Total	....	....							3
									—

All were conducted satisfactorily.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Special attention has been given to the production and distribution of milk. Regular inspections have been made and samples submitted for examination at the North Riding Laboratory. In every case of an adverse report upon the cleanliness of a milk sample, further inspections were made and follow up samples taken.

Milk bottles returned to dairies from consumers premises are very frequently found to be in a filthy condition. It is the duty of everyone, immediately after emptying, to rinse the bottle with clean water and never under any circumstances to use the bottle for any other purpose. Approximately 90% of bottles are at present returned without rinsing, and quite often deposits of oil, paraffin, paint, etc., are found inside bottles.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register were as follows :—

Cowkeepers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Wholesale dealers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Retail purveyors who retail within the Borough but reside outside	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Number of registered dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Purveyors of bottled milk only	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9

During the year three dairymen discontinued business and twelve were added to the register. A total number of three hundred and thirteen visits of inspection were made.

SAMPLES PROCURED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

No. of samples taken	Article.	Result of examination.	
200	Undesignated Milk	B. Coli absent from 1/100 c.c.	.... 125
		B. Coli present in 1/100 c.c.	.... 75
		Low Bacteria count	.... 187
		High bacteria count	.... 13
35	T.T. Milk	Satisfied Methylene Blue test	.... 34
		Failed to satisfy M. Blue test	.... 1
		Satisfied Coliform test	.... 32
		Failed to satisfy coliform test	.... 3
—	Accredited Milk (Sale discontinued during 1947)	—	—
64	Pasteurised Milk	Satisfied prescribed test	.... 60
		Failed to satisfy prescribed test	.... 4
23	Designated and undesignated milks	Biological—Negative for T.B.	.... 22
		Biological—Positive for T.B.	.... 1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1936-1946.

The number of licences issued to use the Special Designations was as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Accredited	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Seventy samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, as under :—

Article.	Genuine.	Not of the nature and substance of the article demanded.	Total.
Milk	51	5	56
Sausage	2	—	2
Potted Meat	1	—	1
Dried Egg	1	—	1
Beer	4	—	4
Whiskey	—	1	1
Corned Beef	1	—	1
Butter	2	—	2
Jam	1	—	1
Cheese	1	—	1
Totals	64	6	70

Article and sample No.	Adulteration	Action taken
Milk 2,	Added water 14·4% Fatty solids deficient 9·0%	Informal sample—further samples proved satisfactory.
Whiskey 12	Added water 3·3%	Formal sample. Letter of caution sent.
Milk 14	Added water 2·0%	Informal sample. Letter sent to producer.
Milk 37	Fatty solids deficient 8·0%	Same source . Letter of caution sent. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk 41	„ „ „ 2·0%	
Milk 65	Fatty solids deficient 23·3%	Informal sample. Further samples proved satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. 1938. SECTION 14.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

There were eighty-two premises registered for the preparation of food and two-hundred and twenty-four visits of inspection were made. In several instances the attention of the proprietor was called to neglect regarding food salvage and refuse bins, these were rectified immediately. All premises were otherwise found to be very clean and well kept.

PREMISES USED FOR MANUFACTURE AND/OR SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There were ninety-five registered premises, of which twenty-two were for the manufacture of ice cream, the remainder were registered for the sale only of this commodity.

The new Heat Treatment Regulations were carried out and a great deal of attention was given by this Department to ensure a high standard of cleanliness. A total of three hundred and thirty-seven inspections were made and a good deal of new plant and equipment was installed. During the year one hundred and sixty-seven samples were taken and submitted to the North Riding Laboratory with the following results :—

Low bacteria count	153
High bacteria count	14
Bacillus coli absent from 1/100 c.c.	98
Bacillus coli present in 1/100 c.c.	69
Negative for Typhoid group organisms	5
Positive for Typhoid group organisms....	—

MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughter of animals for food is carried out at the Government Slaughterhouse, Wrea Lane. The premises are old and badly arranged, and although some improvement has been made by the provision of a roping pen for beasts, and alterations to the midden, conditions are far from satisfactory.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

One hundred and eighty-two inspections were made of shops and stores where meat was kept and stored. The premises as a whole were found to be reasonably clean and well kept.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following articles, being unfit forhuman food, have been surrendered by the owners for the purpose of destruction :

Articles	Tons	cwts.	sts.	lbs.
67 beast carcasses	12	7	—	12
Beast offal	13	5	1	11
Beef	1	10	4	11
31 Sheep carcasses	—	11	—	9
Sheep offal	—	14	5	6
Mutton	—	—	3	11
2 Calf carcasses	—	1	7	8
Calf offal	—	1	2	5
Pig offal	—	2	—	2
Sprouts	—	5	2	12
Potatoes	6	—	—	—
Fruit (pears)	1	2	4	10
Biscuits	—	5	6	—
Various foods	8	17	6	4
Eggs : 1,444				
Total	45	5	7	3

All condemned meat and offal was removed and rendered down for commercial tallow.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2263	892	3997	8599	84
Number inspected	2263	892	3997	8599	84
All diseases except tuber- culosis. Whole carcasses condemned	—	5	—	23	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	535	240	8	218	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	23.64%	27.46%	0.20%	2.80%	8.33%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	14	46	1	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	125	195	1	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.14%	27.01%	0.05%	—	3.57%

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (mechanical and non-mechanical)	310	2	—
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises)	713	—	—
Total	1023	2	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	15	15	—	—
Total	22	21	1	—

REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Total number of factories on Register ... 192

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Sustained efforts were continued for the destruction of rats and mice. There were four hundred and thirty-three complaints received and four thousand six hundred and twenty-three inspections made, advice and assistance were given in each instance. The Corporation tip and all allotments were baited monthly and the sewers were baited from time to time.

There were three rodent operatives fully occupied in making a thorough investigation of all premises known to be or suspected of harbouring rats. Their services have proved to be of good value in finding the points of entrance and thus making it possible for the premises to me made rat proof. The actual number of carcases picked up by the operatives after treatment was four thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

The Corporation tip, sewers and allotments were treated with prebaits and poison baits. The estimated kill, according to the formula of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was four thousand, four hundred and three.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

	<i>Infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
Number of Council Houses	—	—
Number of other houses	6	6

Infested dwelling-houses are treated with sulphur and liquid germicide. All disin-festation was carried out by the Local Authority.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936.

Inspection of District.

Altogether thirty-two inspections were made and recorded.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
REGINALD H. STEPHENSON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(F) ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
1947 SHIPPING.

The Port of Scarborough is not a food importing Port, nor is there any passenger traffic.

The following Tables are copies of those required to be submitted to the Ministry of Health.

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE "A."

No.	Ton- nage	No. Inspected		No. reported to be defective	No. of vessels on which def. were remedied	No. of vessels on which defects were found and rep. to Min. of Trans- port Survey- ors	No. of vessels rep. as having or having had, during the voyage infect- ious disease on board
		By the M.O.H.	By the San. Insp.				
Foreign {	Steamers 2	82	—	—	—	—	—
	Motor —	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing —	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing 4	139	2	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign :		6	221	—	2	—	—
Coast- wise {	Steamers 2	200	—	—	—	—	—
	Motor —	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing —	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing 107	2218	301	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise		109	2418	—	301	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise		115	2639	—	303	—	—

2. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE "B" (a) Passenger Traffic during the year.

No. of Passengers	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Transmigrants
Inwards	—	—	—	—
Outwards	—	—	—	—

Principal imports. Principal exports (b) Cargo Traffic Nil.
Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive (c) Ymuiden, Holland.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

Total	No. Inspected by the Medical Inspector	No. subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Certificate Issued				Landing necessary for adequate Medical examination	Transsmigrants
			Lunatic Idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from Ac. Inf. dis.		
(a) Total No. of aliens landing at the port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving at the port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Number of Vessels carrying Alien passengers Nil.
Number of Vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector Nil.

3. WATER SUPPLY.

- (1) Source of supply for (a) the port, (b) shipping Direct supply from
(2) Hydrants and hosepipes. What precautions are taken against Town mains.
contamination
(3) Number of Water boats and their sanitary condition.... Nil.

4. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 AND 1935.

- (1)Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.... Customs Authorities to M.O.H.
(2) Boarding of Vessels on arrival By Sanitary Inspector
(3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, informations from pilots, Customs Officers etc.) As at (1).
(4) Mooring stations designed under Article 10 :
 (a) within the docks One
 (b) outside the docks Nil
(5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14 Nil
(6) Experience of working of Article 16. —
(7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—
 (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination. None
 (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles Health Department
 (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations Mission of Seamen
 (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases.... Arrangement with Darlington County Borough or direct admission to Scarborough Sanatorium
 (e) Ambulance transport Borough service
 (f) Supervision of contacts Medical Officer of Health

(8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague	North Riding Laboratory Scarborough
(9) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examinations	North Riding Laboratory Scarborough
(10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment ; also as to the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen	V.D. Clinic at Scarborough Hospital, Notices displayed Corporation Mortuary
(11) Arrangements for the interment of dead	
(12) Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention	— —

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

TABLE "C"

Disease	No. of Cases during the year		No. of vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

TABLE "D."

Disease	No. of Cases during the Year		No. of vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers.	Crew		
—	—	—	—	—

If any case of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox or Typhus occurred or if plague-infected rats were discovered, or if any severe outbreak of Malaria occurred on an arriving ship during the year, a short account should be given of the steps taken—No case reported.

5. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :—	
(a) in ships in the port	Specimens submitted to the North Riding Laboratory, Scarborough.
(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses etc., in the vicinity of the port	
(2) Measures taken to prevent passage of rats between ships and the shore	None
(3) Methods of deratisation of (a) ships, (b) premises in the vicinity of docks or quays	Poisons, trapping
(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore	Three rodent operatives employed by the Corporation
(5) Rat-proofing :—	
(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses etc., rat-proof	None
(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :—	
(i) in ships	defects notified regular setting of traps and baits.
(ii) on shore	

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE "E."
(1) On Vessels.

No. of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	8
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE "F."
(2) In docks, quays, wharves and warehouses.

Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Treated weekly with poison baits.

6. HYGIENE OF CREW'S SPACES.

TABLE "I."
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British.....	11	—	—	1
Other Nations	5	—	4	—

7. FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940

Not food importation Port
- (2) **Shell-fish.** Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.S.A. stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938

No Shell-fish layings
- (3) Number of Samples of Food examined by :—

(a) Bacteriologist

Nature of sample. Result of Examination

Nil.

(b) Analyst

Nature of sample. Result of Examination

Nil.

TABLE "G."

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels from plague infected Ports arriving in Port during the year

Total No. of such vessels arriving	No. of such vessels fumigated by SO2	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which trapping, &c. were employed	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE "H."

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued					No. of Deratisation exemption certificates issued	Total certificates issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	Total		
		HCN	Sulphur	HCN and Sulphur				
Ships up to 300 tons								
from 301 tons to 1,000 tons								
" 1,001 tons to 3,000 tons		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 3,001 tons to 10,000 tons								
" over 10,000 tons								
TOTALS :		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

